

the sport of statesmen,
their knotty heads together,
other.

'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. To *Knock down*. To fell by a blow.
He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 50.
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. To *Knock on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *Saul's Sermons.*
Excels, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Cephel.*

Knock. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* l. vii.
Ajax labours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admittance.
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock* :
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung dead and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Knocker. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]
1. He that knocks.
The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.
Shut, shut the door, good John I fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To *Knoll*. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.
Had I as many fons as I have hairs,
I would not with them to a fairer death,
And to his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To *Knoll*. *v. n.* To found as a bell.
If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakespeare.*

Knoll. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ains.*

Knop. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top. *Ains.*

Knout. *n. f.* [enotta, Saxon; knut, German; knutte, Dutch; knutte, Eref.]
1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.
He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
To the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knut* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.
Garden *knuts*, the frets of houles, and all equal figures,
please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knuts* disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knouts*, but nature boon,
Pou'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*
Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knuts*, adorned
with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knuts* involving Emma's name,
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Versus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union.
Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knut*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knut* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakespeare.*

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knut* he made. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong knits of love. *Shak.*
Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knut*, the finest looseness made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use,
being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knuts*, he had
carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Widd.*
Such *knuts* and crookedness of grain is objected here, as will

on so smoothly here as it might do in
King Charles.

hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on to smoothly here as it might do in Scotland.

King Charles.

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you pandero rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me.

Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

What is here in Rome that can delight thee?

Where not a fowl, without thine own fowl *knot*,
But fears and hates thee.

Ben. Johnson's Cataline.

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.

L'Estrange.

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear.

Addison's Spectator.

6. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man half be perplexed with *knots* and problems of buffets, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern.

South's Sermons.

7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the diftcovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is flung up in the compafs of fome few lines, becaufe nothing then hindered the happinefs of Torimond and Leonora.

Dryden's Dufreyn.

8. A clufter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the fky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small ftars, not seen afunder, but giving light together.

Bacon's Eflays.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compofe it, and are placed in the middle of it, there are lefs groups or *knots* of figures difpofed at proper diftances, which are parts of the piece, and feem to carry on the fame defign in a more inferior manner.

Dryden's Dufreyn.

To *KNOT. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from fuch quefts are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when the rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads.

Sidley.

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To untie.

The party of the papifts in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves.

Bacon's War with Spain.

To *KNOT. v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTTERRYBUSH. n. f. A plant. *Ainf.*

KNOTGRASS. n. f. [*knot* and *grass*.] A plant.

KNOTTED. a. f. [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks shall fhew of woe weep.

Dryden.

KNOTTINESS. n. f. [from *knotty*.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is fignified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottings* thereof, the difficulty they have that feek after virtue.

Peacham on Drawing.

KNOTTRY. a. f. [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

I have feen tempefts, when the folding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks.

Shaksp. Julius Cæfar.

The timber in fome trees more clean, in fome more *knotty*: try it by peaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; if for it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well.

Bacon.

The *knotty* oaks their lifting branches bow.

Reform.

IV. One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came.

Dryden's En.

Where the vales with thorns once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burs and violets disgrace the ground:
Come, flepherds, come, and ftraw with leaves the plain;
Such fupernal rites your Daphnis did ordain.

Dryden.

-2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant foals
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the fport of ftatefmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another.

Rout's Ambitious Stepdame.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was cleft in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to folve, able to trouble and confound the wifeft kings.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Princes exercised fkill in putting intricate queftions; and he that was the beft at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize.

L'Estrange.

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie.

They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars, reform the ftate;
A thoufand *knotty* points they clear,
Till fupper and my wife appear.

Prior.

To

preter. *I knew, I have known.* [enapara
certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

To KNOW. *v. a.*preter. I *knew*, I have *known*. [Enayan Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* *Wid. iv. 1.*
with God and with men.
The gods all things things *know*. *Milton.*
Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew*. *Denham.*
We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we
admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty
in the proposition, and we *knew* it. *Dryden.*
When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea,
which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be
mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end
of speech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea
he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his
hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*
Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*
One would have thought you had *known* better things than
to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving
to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those be-
fore and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater
multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that
is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakespeare.*
They told what things were done in the way, and how he
was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*
At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*
Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to.

What are you?
— A moist poor art, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shak. King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*

7. To see with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a fei-
gnory over themselves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hofea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and
delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Act. xii. 11.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that
they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others
to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon's Essays, N^o. 27.*
Not to *know* of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*
In the other world there is no consideration that will fling
our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly,
when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make our-
selves miserable, when we understood the way to have been
happy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
They might understand those excellencies which they
blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad
pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the
most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poinis must not on two of our jerkins
and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier
than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To Know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial ex-
pression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for
the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he
knew for. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

5. To Know of. In *Shakespeare*, is to take cognizance of; to
examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakespeare.*

KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be
discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

their old afylum; and yet it may be, there
in these than in lefs acknowledged my-
Glanv. Sceps.
works is comprehended

not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, this is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glavo. Seep.*

‘Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNOW’ER. n. f. [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge. *Southern.*

If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can only say ‘tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. *Glavo.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNOW’ING. adj. [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Scutb.*

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu’d my life. *Shak. Hamlet.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *Scutb.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *Scutb’s Sermons.*

Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden’s Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison’s Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form’d a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNOW’ING. n. f. [from *know*.] Knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

Let him be to entertain’d as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*

KNOW’INGLY. adv. [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More’s Divine Dialogues.*

They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admitted it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden’s Dufresnoy.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*. *Atterbury’s Sermons.*

KNOWLEDGE. n. f. [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension. *Locke.*

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav’n. *Shakefp.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may be my be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sidney.*

That is not forgot,
Which ne’er I did remember; to my *knowledge*
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*

A state’s anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Jonson’s Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why he was cruel. *Sidney.*

To **KNOW’LEDGE. v. a.** [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providences, yet they are not *knowledge*ed by his revealed will. *Bacon’s holy War.*

To **KNOW’BLE. v. a.** [triple, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*